

# HSA

## Hungarian Studies Association

[www.hungarianstudies.info](http://www.hungarianstudies.info)

March 2008

### NEWSLETTER

**Joseph St. Clair**  
July 5, 1913- January 4, 2008

Joseph St. Clair of Scotts Valley, CA, died peacefully on Jan 4, 2008, at the age of 94.

Joseph St. Clair was a man of action and committed his life to service to others. After arriving in this country from Hungary in 1939 Joe and Maria St. Clair had their first two sons, Joe Jr. and Ákos, and made plans to start a new life. But two years later, the bombing of Pearl Harbor forced them to return to Hungary. After the war he was employed as a translator by the American Embassy in Budapest, he read the news bulletins that came to the American press attaché and knew that the western nations were slowly giving up Central Europe to the Soviets and that this would not bode well for him or anyone else having links with the United States. People began disappearing and his suspicions grew when a friend at the Embassy failed to show up for work one day. Shortly thereafter, he found a note on his desk that read, 'you are next.' With the help of the Americans, Joe fled Hungary immediately. His family followed him to Switzerland a short time later, and they eventually made it to the U.S.

Thus Joe, Maria, Joe Jr., and Ákos Szentkirályi were forced to leave friends and relatives and begin life anew in the United States-this time (after a name change) as the St. Clair family. With the start of the Cold War and little more than a letter of recommendation from the Catholic Primate of Hungary, Cardinal Josef Mindszenty, Joe had to choose between positions either as a broadcaster with the newly formed **Voice of America** in New York City, or as the first instructor in the newly established Hungarian Department at the Army Language School (later DLI-West Coast Branch) in Monterey, California. He never regretted his decision to move to the West Coast.

As founder in 1948 and Chairman of the Hungarian Department, Army Language School (later DLI-WC), Joe was particularly proud of the Abraham Lincoln Award of the American Hungarian Studies Foundation, presented to the Hungarian Department during the Old Monterey Bicentennial Hungarian Week celebrations in 1970.

Thirty years after Joe founded the Hungarian Department, on the occasion of his retirement, the Commandant of the DLI presented him with the Department of the Army's second highest award given to civilians for meritorious service.

Wherever he lived Joe St. Clair made significant contributions to his community. This commitment began at the University of Budapest as leader of the Catholic men's service organization. His dedication to serving others continued in the United States as an active member of the Pacific Grove Kiwanis Club and the Knights of Columbus.

Joe has been a constant inspiration to his four sons, three grandchildren, and two great-grand children; and to the numerous members of his extended family of friends and relatives--both here and abroad, and to the communities in which he has lived, worked and played such a vital role.

Messages may be left for family at [gstclair1@msn.com](mailto:gstclair1@msn.com). Memorial contributions may be made to the California Grey Bears, Santa Cruz; or to the White Stag Leadership Academy (P.O. Box 4727, Carmel, CA 93921); or to a favorite charity.

<http://www.legacy.com/Link.asp?I=LS000101246462X>



#### **Publications by members:**

**Federigo Argentieri**, “Hungary: Dealing with the Past and Moving into the Present” in *Central & East European Politics, From Communism to democracy*, eds. by Sharon L. Wolchik and Jane Curry, Rowman and Littlefield Publishing Group, 2008. (pp. 215-232.)

**Zsuzsa Csergő**, “Ethnicity, Nationalism, and the Expansion of Democracy” in *Central & East European Politics, From Communism to democracy*, eds. by Sharon L. Wolchik and Jane Curry, Rowman and Littlefield Publishing Group, 2008. (pp. 87-112.)

**Lee Congdon** reviewed Paul Hanebrink, Paul A.: *In Defense of Christian Hungary: Religion, Nationalism, and Antisemitism, 1890-1944*, in *Review of New Books*, 2006.  
(The book is also reviewed in *Pasts, Inc.* published by the CEU. <http://www.ece.ceu.hu/?q=node/63>)

**István Deák**, Búcsú a nemzeti egység mítoszától, *Népszabadság*, 2008. február 9.  
<http://www.nol.hu/cikk/480729/>

\_\_\_\_\_, reviewed Christopher Clark’s *Iron Kingdom: The Rise and Downfall of Prussia, 1600-1947* (Harvard U. Press) in *The New Republic*, March 12, 2008. p. 43-46.

**Nandor Dreisziger**, Hungarians, at <http://www.multiculturalcanada.ca/ecp/content/hungarians.html>

The special issue of online journal, *Kinokultura*, has several articles written by our members;  
(<http://www.kinokultura.com/specials/7/hungarian.shtml>)

**Catherine Portuges**: “Contemporary Perspectives on Hungarian Cinema” and “A Conversation with Gyula Gazdag”

**David Frey**: “‘Why We Fight’ Hungarian Style: War, Civil War, and the Red Menace in Hungarian Wartime Feature Film”

**Beverly James**: “Character Subjectivities in Films about the 1956 Hungarian Revolution”

**Steve Jobbitt**: Nimród Antal’s *Kontroll* (2003) — Subterranean Dreaming: Hungarian Fantasies of Integration and Redemption

**Ivan Sanders**: Tainted Art: On István Szabó’s *Taking Sides* (2001)

**Ivan Sanders**: Oversexed, Overstuffed, Over the Top: György Pálfi’s *Taxidermia* (2006)

**Katalin Fabian**, “Norm Diffusion in Central and Eastern Europe’s Domestic Violence Policies”  
*Globalization: Perspectives From Central and Eastern Europe*. Oxford, UK: Elsevier Publishing. 2007.

**Alice Freifeld** reviewed András Gerő’s *Imagined History; Chapters from Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Hungarian Symbolic Politics* (East European Monographs, co-published by Center for

Hungarian Studies and Publications and Institute of Habsburg History, 2006); translated by Mario D. Fenyo, originally published as *Képzelt történelem* (2004) for *Austrian History Yearbook*, 2008 edition.

**Béla Király**, “Az 1956-os forradalom tiz igazsága”, in *Heti Világgazdaság (HVG)*, 2007/42, p. 128.

\_\_\_\_\_, “A hazatérés évfordulójára” in *Népszava*, 2008. Január 5.

(<http://www.nepszava.hu/default.asp?cCenter=OnlineCikk.asp&ArticleID=996351>)

\_\_\_\_\_, “Király Béla (95) vallomása a *Blikk*ben a Szentkorona hazatéréséről” in *Blikk*, 2008.

Január 7.

(<http://www.blikk.hu/cikk.php?cikk=87968&archiv=1&next=>)

\_\_\_\_\_, “Néhány emlék az emigrációból” in the 2008 February issue of *Rubicon*.

**Mark Pittaway**, “From Communist to Post-Communist Politics”, in Stephen White, Judy Batt, & Paul G. Lewis (eds.) *Developments in Central and East European Politics 4*, pp. 20-36, Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke & New York, 2007.

\_\_\_\_\_, ”A magyar forradalom új megközelítésben: az ipari munkásság, a szocializmus széthullása és rekonstrukciója, 1953-1958”, *Eszmélet*, 72, pp. 11-31, 2006 \* - reprinted in Gábor Gyáni & János M. Rainer (eds.) *Ezerkilencszázötvenhat az újabb történeti irodalomban*, pp. 49-71, 1956-os Intézet, Budapest, 2007.

**Ivan Sanders**, Gyorsmagyar, *Élet és Irodalom*, 2008. február 1.

<http://www.es.hu/pd/display.asp?channel=PUBLICISZTIKA0805&article=2008-0131-1137-46ERJY>

**Gábor Vermes**, Obama, *Népszabadság*, 2008. február 28. <http://nol.hu/cikk/483361/>

**Stanley Winters**, “Jaroslav Goll in American Historical Consciousness” in *Per Saecula ad Tempora Nostra* by the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, 2007. (pp. 886-891)



#### Websites of possible interest:

a. From Canada: [www.canadahungary.org](http://www.canadahungary.org); [www.hungarianpresence.ca](http://www.hungarianpresence.ca)

b. The Foreign Service Institute has developed several language courses. These courses were developed by the United States government and are in the public domain.

<http://fsi-language-courses.com/> language courses – includes Hungarian

c. *Eurozine* is a network of European cultural journals, linking up 70 partner journals and just as many associated magazines and institutions from nearly all European countries. Eurozine is also a netmagazine which publishes outstanding articles from its partner journals with additional translations into one of the major European languages.

[http://www.eurozine.com/about\\_Eurozine.html](http://www.eurozine.com/about_Eurozine.html)

d. *Amerikai Magyar Népszava/Szabadság*, <http://www.nepszava.com/>

e. TRANSARTEA néven létrejött New Yorkban egy nemzetközi amerikai-magyar tehetséggyógyító alapítvány (International Education and Creative Center), amely komoly segítséget igyekszik nyújtani egyelőre két nyelven (angol, magyar) mindazok számára, akik

tanácsért, segítségért, információért, reprezentációs felületért, stb. fordulnak az alapítványhoz.  
<http://www.transartarea.com/>

f. **Hungarian Literature Online** - <http://www.hlo.hu/>

g. **Hungarian Electronic Literature** - <http://mek.oszk.hu/html/humaneng.phtml>

h. **Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Világgazdasági Kutatóintézet** -  
<http://www.vki.hu/workingpapers.shtml>



#### Miscellaneous items:

a. Two interesting articles from *Insidehighered.com*,

**1. Keeping Citations Straight, and Finding New Ones**

At first glance, it seems like a nerdier version of Facebook. There's the profile picture, the list of interests, the space for your Web site. Most of the members have Ph.D.'s, though, and instead of posting party invites or YouTube videos, their "Recent Activity" is full of academic papers and scholarly treatises.

Welcome to **CiteULike**, a social bookmarking tool that allows users to post, share and comment on each other's links — in this case, citations to journal articles with titles like "Trend detection through temporal link analysis" and "The Social Psychology of Inter- and Intragroup Conflict in Governmental Politics." It's a sort of "[del.icio.us](http://del.icio.us) for academics," said Kevin Emamy, a representative for the site's London-based holding company, Oversity Ltd. It started out as a personal Web project in 2004 and grew organically by word of mouth. Today, it has some 70,000 registered users and a million page views a month, he said.

Like other similar sites, CiteULike allows users to register, create profiles and submit links that others can read, comment on, tag with relevant keywords and in turn share again. Moving away from the card-catalog view of scholarship, in which researchers dig through archives of recent and not-so-recent journal databases in sequence, the "social discovery" model, as Emamy describes it, allows colleagues to learn from each other's bookmarks and potentially collaborate in groups.

"Using a tool like CiteULike, researchers (who are finding 99 percent of their journal papers online, probably bypassing the library) can now reach directly into the bookshelves of other researchers in their field (or any other field), anywhere the world, knowing nothing about them other than what they have bookmarked, and see what they are reading right now," he said.

One could almost describe it as looking over your neighbor's shoulder in the library — except in this case everything is public to begin with. The site lists citations only, not the full text, and links to journal databases — most of which require a subscription, such as from a university library — for access to the articles. JSTOR, HighWire Press and other major online repositories are represented, allowing relatively seamless integration between CiteULike references and the articles they link to, as long as the user is on a computer account covered by a subscription. (JSTOR declined to comment about its partnership with the site.)

A browser button allows researchers to instantly flag a journal article for online bookmarking, and the site automatically extracts the citation information from the Web page. (In the spirit of open source, users can write their own plugins to make the site compatible with other databases.) The result is an online repository of citations for personal use — a bibliography of sorts — as well as a larger snapshot of what friends and colleagues are reading. Scholars can also upload PDF files of papers they have downloaded, but they are kept private, like a personal online flash drive.

Alternatively, some sites, like *Science* online, place links on each article page that automatically create bookmarks on users' CiteULike accounts. (For example, click [here](#) to post this article to del.icio.us.)

“We thought they were sort of an ideal social bookmarking service for that kind of thing,” said Stewart Wills, the journal's online editor. “We think it's sort of a nice way to add a social bookmarking component that is relevant to the kind of people who are using our content.”

Wills added that such links — and their potential to boost awareness of the publication's content in a more organic way — are a conscious part of its strategy. “We are definitely looking at this space very carefully and are interested in expanding, and this is one step in that expansion,” he said.

Already, the space is growing. CiteULike offers services similar to what's being promised in the next iteration of *Zotero*, an open-source browser plugin that lets researchers collect and organize sources, including articles, Web pages, files and other media. The developers promise a new version with more collaborative and resource-sharing capabilities. *Connotea*, from Nature Publishing Group, offers a more science-oriented version of CiteULike, while *RefWorks* — which, unlike the others, is not free and was recently acquired by ProQuest — is intended for larger-scale applications. (Another entry is Thomson's *EndNote*.)

“CiteULike is a real pioneer, I think,” said Dan Cohen, the director of the *Center for History and New Media* at George Mason University, which created *Zotero*. Cohen noted that on Thursday — this morning — he had a conference call scheduled with CiteULike to “explore ways to work together,” such as the ability to import and export citations between the two interfaces.

The eventual goal, he said, is “the seamless transfer of scholarly resources wherever they may lie” — [demonstrated recently by Zotero's announcement](#) that it was teaming up with the Internet Archive to allow scholars to delve into their hard drives and optically scan their documents for the public domain.

— Andy Guess

*The original story and user comments can be viewed online at*  
<http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2008/01/31/citeulike>



### **The ‘Double Hit’ on Women’s Salaries**

Surveys abound showing that women in academe (and the rest of society) earn less than men. Likewise theories abound for why this is the case, so many years after it ceased to be acceptable for deans (or other bosses) to automatically assume a woman could make do with less.

A scholar at the University of Iowa who has been mining national data presented [his latest findings](#) Monday at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association. The results in short say that — even using the most sophisticated possible approach to take into consideration non-

sexist reasons for pay differentials — a pay gap remains, based on gender. And while this can't be definitively tied to sexism, there aren't a lot of likely alternative explanations.

But the study also found that some of the explanations that do exist — in particular based on disciplines and the types of institutions where women are more likely to find jobs — suggest that the salary gaps may be here to stay, unless higher education thinks very differently about reward structures.

“Higher education in general is going to have to consider how we reward people, and how our awards differentially affect men and women,” said Paul D. Umbach, assistant professor of education at Iowa. In fact, Umbach's analysis finds a greater share of the salary gap in these general reward policies than in the unexplained category that could be blatant sexism. That's why he said Monday that women face “a double hit” in what they earn — an average of \$3,200 when he has controlled for all factors. Generally, controlling for all factors, he found a gap of 4 percent remained between the salaries of men and women. Controlling only for discipline and institution type, the gap is larger (14 percent) and part of Umbach's concern is that the larger gap may be the one faced by most women.

Generally, Umbach's research has not been quick to proclaim sexism as the cause for salary gaps. He has devoted much of his work to exploring the various explanations for salary gaps that may or may not be directly related to gender and that may or may not be fair. His latest analysis is based on data from 472 four-year colleges and universities, broken down not only by gender but by 87 disciplines. Nearly 8,000 faculty members were studied.

In controlling for all possible factors, Umbach said he wanted to look at the interrelationship of discipline and institution. He said that many salary gap studies are flawed in that they focus on institutions only or disciplines only, when the two are related. In addition, he applied an approach in which faculty members were ranked on productivity and other factors, so that the final comparison (in which only a 4 percent gap remained) compared faculty members on equal ground with respect to those factors and numerous others (seniority, classes taught, etc.).

One of the theories Umbach said he wanted to test was whether — as departments attract more female faculty members — their relative pay level goes down. Here, he said that his findings were ambiguous. He did find a clear correlation — disciplines that have more women have lower average salaries. The complication, he said, is that he found other factors as well. Those disciplines also tend to be teaching-oriented disciplines. Similarly women were disproportionately employed at teaching-oriented institutions, which also pay less. So professors who are women, teach in a field that cares about teaching and work at a college that really cares about teaching face a “triple hit” on salary, he said, “and it adds up to real money.”

It's not sexism alone at play, he said, because men who teach in those departments and at those institutions also earn less than men elsewhere (although the teaching-oriented men still earn 4 percent more than the comparable women).

In terms of what to do about this, Umbach acknowledged in an interview that there weren't easy answers. “There are pure market forces we can't ignore,” he said. And that explains in part why universities tend to favor professors in fields where they might be recruited outside of academe or have the potential to attract outside support.

But he said that the study suggests that, at the very least, colleges need to continue to study their salary gaps, and not to assume that this is a problem that has been solved.

And if colleges care about the gender gap, it may be time to question assumptions about why people in some disciplines earn more. “Is it fair to reward people who can earn grants from outside over people for whom there aren’t grants?” Added Umbach: “At the very least this is something to observe. It perpetuates inequities.”

— Scott Jaschik

*The original story and user comments can be viewed online at*

<http://insidehighered.com/news/2008/03/25/salarygap>.



**b.** A two-year **Master of Arts in Interdisciplinary Research and Studies on Eastern Europe (MIREES)** has been launched. MIREES is a **program taught entirely in English** (120 ECTS) that provides a **joint diploma** of the [Universities of Bologna](#), [Ljubljana](#), [Vytautas Magnus University at Kaunas](#), and [Corvinus University of Budapest](#). The first year of courses and public lectures will be spent in Forli, Italy, while in the second year a compulsory mobility of a minimum of 5 months will take place in the Partner Universities and, in particular cases, in the MIREES Associated Universities in Russia or in the Balkans. Further and more detailed information on the teaching plan and the Faculty, together with the application form, can be found at our web site:

<http://www.spfo.unibo.it/Scienze+Politiche+Forli/Didattica/Mirees.htm>

**The deadline for submitting applications on-line is May 15th, 2008.**



**c.** 2008 nyarán New Brunswickban megkezdí működését az ELSŐ AMERIKAI MAGYAR NYÁRI EGYETEM.

Amerikai és magyarországi egyetemeken oktató tanárokból megalakult az Amerikai Magyar Collegium egyetemi program, amely azt a célt tűzte ki, hogy amerikai magyar egyetemisták és egyetemet végzettek számára lehetőséget kínál a magyar kultúra, tudomány és művészet értékeinek elsajátítására valamint folyamatosan biztosítani szándékozik a kortárs Magyar kultúrával és társadalommal való eleven kapcsolatot.

A program két hetes nyári egyetemmel kezdődik a New Brunswick-i Amerikai Magyar Alapítvány keretében működő Magyar Örökség Központban. Ez a létesítmény a legjelentősebb magyar kulturális intézmény az egész amerikai kontinensen.

A két hetes nyári egyetem programja keretében a résztvevők a Magyar történelemről, kultúráról, művészetről és társadalomról hallgatnak kurzusokat; magyar nyelvi gyakorlatokat folytatnak; filmtörténeti sorozatot láthatnak; valamint népzenei és néptánc programokon vehetnek részt.

A nyári egyetemen az oktatás magyar és angol nyelvű kurzusokon folyik. A program előadói amerikai és magyar egyetemeken oktató tanárok, szakterületük jeles képviselői. A programon résztvevők számára szállás és a teljes ellátás lesz biztosítva, valamint az esti közösségi rendezvényekről is gondoskodnak. A nyári egyetem programja költségtérítéses.

**Az Első Amerikai Magyar Nyári Egyetem időpontja: 2008. július 6-tól és 19-ig.**

A program helyszíne: **Hungarian Heritage Center, 300 Somerset Street New Brunswick, NJ 08903**

Érdeklődni lehet a következő e-mail címen: [AmHunCol@aol.com](mailto:AmHunCol@aol.com)



**d. Kornfeld, Moric, Reflections on Twentieth Century Hungary: A Hungarian Magnate's View.** Edited with preface and introduction by Ágnes Széchenyi. Translated from the Hungarian by Thomas DeKornfeld and Helen DeKornfeld. With personal reflections by Thomas DeKornfeld. (2008). Wayne, NJ.: Center for Hungarian Studies and Publications, Inc.



**e. I received the following information and request for donations.**

A Magyar Fiatalok Határok Nélküli Alapítvány elsődleges célja a világban szétszóródott magyar ifjúság összefogása, egymással való ismerkedésük és kapcsolattartásuk elősegítése. Ennek jegyében évente megrendezzük egy hetes kárpát-medencei ifjúsági találkozónkat, ahol határon túli és anyaországbeli fiatalok közös programok keretében ismerkedhetnek meg az adott régió természeti és kulturális örökségével, a helyi kisebbség helyzetével. Alapítványunk az idei évben ismét több konferenciát is szervez neves hazai és külföldi előadók részvételével, így kívánunk fórumot teremteni a tudományos és kulturális együttműködés számára, nemzeti identitásunk, anyanyelvünk és hagyományaink megőrzése érdekében.

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Budapest, 1126, Böszörményi út 28. Adószám: 18239294-1-43  
Számlaszám: HU94-10900011-00000013-12550001



**f. The Pasts, Inc.** an online journal of the Central European University, has posted a call for reviews on its website. Reviews of recent books on the history of East Central Europe are being sought for publication here on the website of the journal EAST CENTRAL EUROPE/L'EUROPE DU CENTRE-EST *Eine wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift* (ECE). Although publications on this region in Western languages are also eligible, the primary goal is to provide a comprehensive and quality site that reviews important books that have been published in the local languages and released in the past few years. The aim of the database is to map the contemporary historiography of the countries of East Central Europe and make it available to the wider interested public through free access. It is searchable by a variety of categories such as language of publication, subfield of history, topic, period and region. Reviews are accepted in English, French and German, the languages of the journal. More information on the journal's homepage <http://www.ece.ceu.hu/?q=node/7>



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*Susan*